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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 707--79th Congress

Chapter 934--2d Session

H. R. 6828

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 707

FARM-LABOR PROGRAM. Authorizes appropriations to continue the farm-labor supply program until June 30, 1947..

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6828

June 19, 1946	H. R. 6828 was introduced by Rep. Flannagan and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 29, 1946	House Committee reported H. R. 6828 without amendment. House Report 2435. Print of the bill as reported.
July 2, 1946	H. R. 6828 was debated in the House and passed without amendment.
July 3, 1946	H. R. 6828 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as referred.
July 31, 1946	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6828 without amendment. Senate Report 1914. Print of the bill as reported.
August 2, 1946	H. R. 6828 was debated in the Senate and passed without amendment.
August 9, 1946	Approved. Public Law 707.

H. R. 6828

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 19, 1946

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the farm labor supply program conducted pursuant to
4 the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public
5 Law, 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, title I), as amended,
6 shall be continued up to and including June 30, 1947.
7 Such amounts as may be necessary for the continuance
8 of such program as provided in this Act are hereby author-
9 ized to be appropriated.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6828

A BILL

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By Mr. FLANNAGAN

JUNE 19, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

I was a member of the Health Service which was rendered by the California Physicians Service, and to me it was an excellent way by which I could budget monthly to take care of the health needs of myself and my family, including an emergency, such as hospitalization. There were additional provisions in the California Physicians' Service for it, and I am sure the gentleman knows that this movement has already spread to a great many other States outside of California. I think there are about 20 now that have various plans.

Mr. JUDD. To me this is one of the geneses of this form of government. It should not be imposed from the top. In all of the 48 States you can have trial and error, and until we know what is sound and what is unsound, as we do in education and as we do in medicine, we ought by all means to keep decentralized the system where we can carry out such experimenting in order to make sure that the ultimate system adopted for the country will be sound. I thank the gentleman for bringing this to the attention of the House.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, as I understand this program is expanding; it is growing.

Mr. OUTLAND. That is correct. It is expanding and growing, I will say to the gentleman from Ohio, not only in California but other States are experimenting along the same line as I have tried to point out.

As I said in response to one of the statements of the gentleman from Minnesota, to me it is a very healthy omen, a very good sign that the medical profession itself is waking up to its responsibility in regard to more decent care for the American people.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OUTLAND. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell me what the plan is called?

Mr. OUTLAND. California Physicians' Service.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very much interested because we have a low-cost plan in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. OUTLAND. Yes. I am familiar with the plan to a very limited degree.

(Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT AND STABILIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 29, 1946.

Memorandum for the Speaker:

On page 10 of the Message of the President returning to the House of Representatives today, without approval, H. R. 6042, "An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes," the date October 1-15, 1946 appears incorrectly in the next to the last paragraph. This date should read October 1-15, 1941 (instead of 1946).

Will you kindly have the official copy and the RECORD corrected accordingly?

CHARLES G. ROSS,
Secretary to the President.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PACE, for Tuesday and Wednesday, July 2 and 3, 1946, on account of urgent official business.

To Mr. SHERIDAN (at the request of Mr. GREEN), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. TOWE (at the request of Mr. EATON), for 4 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD), from June 29 to July 5, 1946, on account of illness.

To Mr. HARTLEY (at the request of Mr. SUNDSTROM), for 3 days, on account of official business.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2234. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1654. An act to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3517. An act to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, and persons of races indigenous to the Philippine Islands, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4512. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5244. An act to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades;

H. R. 5716. An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended;

H. R. 6335. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6429. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6516. An act to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on the following

dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following title:

On June 28, 1946:

H. R. 6042. An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

On June 29, 1946:

H. R. 1654. An act to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3517. An act to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to the Philippine Islands, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4512. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes;

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H. R. 6516. An act to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 1, 1946, at 11:30 o'clock a. m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6828. A bill to provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 2435). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4720. A bill to amend the act of December 7, 1934, relating to certain overtime compensation of civilian employees of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2436). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 4718. A bill to provide optional retirement for Government officers and employees who have rendered at least 25 years of service; with amendments (Rept. No. 2443). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 689. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 371, joint resolution extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2444). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DOYLE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1351. A bill for the relief of Maxine Estelle Boyle, Max W. Boyle, and E. B. Rosegarten; with amendments (Rept. No. 2437). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1631. A bill for the relief of William Tolar Smith; without amendment (Rept. No. 2438). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2850. A bill for the relief of Felix Napiorkowski; without amendment (Rept. No. 2439). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5874. A bill for the relief of Joseph Maezer; with amendments (Rept. No. 2440). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4496. A bill for the relief of Anne Robinson Norwood; without amendment (Rept. No. 2441). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6321. A bill for the relief of Dr. Theodore A. Geissman; with amendments (Rept. No. 2442). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public

bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BIEMILLER:

H. R. 6931. A bill to provide appropriate medals for mothers of members of the armed forces who lost their lives in action against an enemy of the United States in World War II; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 6932. A bill to provide for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6933. A bill to change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. J. Res. 370. Joint resolution granting certain property to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and relinquishing jurisdiction therein; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. J. Res. 371. Joint resolution extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma:

H. Con. Res. 159. Concurrent resolution to direct the President to take the necessary action to prohibit the exportation of not more than 2 percent of all durable goods produced, processed, or sold under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and/or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. LUCE:

H. Res. 688. A resolution for the development and control of atomic energy; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELCOM:

H. R. 6934. A bill for the relief of Avelino, Francisca, Stella, and Iris Iglesias and Avelino Iglesias, Jr.; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EARTHMAN:

H. R. 6935. A bill granting a pension to Mollie Manis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. R. 6936. A bill granting an increase of pension to Grizelda Hull Hobson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 6937. A bill for the relief of the Atlantic Meat Co., Inc., of Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

2048. Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON presented a petition of L. F. Varvel, Sr., route 1, box 120, Easterly, Tex., favoring House bill 6340; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

CONTINUANCE OF FARM-LABOR-SUPPLY PROGRAM

JUNE 29, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6828]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6828) to provide for continuance of the farm-labor-supply program up to and including June 30, 1947, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The following letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture shows the purposes of, and need for, this proposed legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, June 28, 1946.

HON. JOHN W. FLANNAGAN,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. FLANNAGAN: This is in reply to your request of June 20, 1946, for a report on H. R. 6828, a bill to provide for continuance of the farm-labor-supply program up to and including June 30, 1947.

The farm labor program for the calendar year 1946 is providing a very necessary part of the labor for the planting, cultivating, and harvesting of food crops vitally needed to fight the famine conditions which prevail in many parts of the world. Present indications are that near record crops will be harvested despite some adverse weather conditions encountered to date. The labor supply continues to be critically short in areas of concentrated production since the return of workers to agriculture from industry and the armed forces has not materialized as yet to a degree sufficient to meet agricultural needs. In addition, the use of prisoners of war in agriculture this year has been restricted to a small number principally in the far West and even this force was withdrawn June 15.

The Department is assisting the farmers to obtain their needed workers through recruitment of domestic labor from local, intrastate and interstate sources. There is also an increased flow of migratory labor along the eastern seaboard and west coast and its movement is being encouraged and directed to deficit areas. Despite these efforts to utilize fully all available domestic labor, a critical shortage is encountered in many areas. It is to such areas that transported foreign farm labor is scheduled. It is now anticipated that the full 82,000 workers estimated under this year's program will be needed and fully utilized. This number is about 30 percent less than the number of foreign workers transported in 1945.

In view of the many indicated trends, such as continued high production goals, continued high industrial employment, changes in the normal flow of migratory labor and other factors, it is anticipated that labor needs in agriculture for at least another year can be met only with some type of farm labor program. H. R. 6828 would continue authority for the program until June 30, 1947, and thus permit a more accurate appraisal of the farm labor trend and need for farm labor during the year 1947. In this connection, it is noted that this bill, being an authorization measure, does not appropriate any funds to carry out the program authorized for the 6-month period in 1947. All the funds heretofore made available for the farm-labor program will be required to meet the needs of the 1946 season.

This Department recommends that this bill be passed

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report, which was prepared prior to action on H. R. 6885, the third deficiency appropriation bill, which includes an appropriation for continuation of the farm-labor program.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. Dodd, *Acting Secretary*



Union Calendar No. 739

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6828

[Report No. 2435]

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JUNE 19, 1946

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- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the farm labor supply program conducted pursuant to
4 the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public
5 Law 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, title I), as amended,
6 shall be continued up to and including June 30, 1947.
7 Such amounts as may be necessary for the continuance
8 of such program as provided in this Act are hereby author-
9 ized to be appropriated.

Union Calendar No. 739

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6828

[Report No. 2435]

A BILL

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By Mr. FLANNAGAN

JUNE 19, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 29, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

July 2

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 3, 1946
For actions of July 2, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 129

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to authorize appropriations to continue farm-labor supply program for 6 months. House sent Government corporations appropriation bill to conference; instructed conferees not to agree to TVA fertilizer plant. House agreed to Senate amendment to bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate committees reported bills to: Provide for 2 more Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture; continue Federal administration of Agricultural Conservation program for 2 years; provide that future peanut allotments and quotas shall be at least as much as in 1941; prohibit 1947 cotton and peanut allotments and quotas; provide for Swan Island animal quarantine station; provide substantive authority for administrative-expense items in Independent Offices Appropriation Act. President approved bill to provide July 5 holiday.

HOUSE

1. **FARM-LABOR PROGRAM.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6828, to authorize appropriations for continuation of the farm-labor supply program until July 1, 1947 (p. 8286).

2. **GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Reps. Mahon, Whitten, Gore, Jensen, and Ploeser were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 6777 (p. 8310). Senate conferees were appointed June 29.
 Agreed, 161-148, to a motion by Rep. Rich, Pa., to instruct the House conferees not to agree to the provision for a \$3,000,000 TVA fertilizer plant (pp. 8300-10). 8269).

3. **PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment S. 2335, to authorize department heads to excuse employees on July 5, 1946, if they work an equal number of hours at some other time during the month (pp. 8274-5). This bill was approved by the President later in the day (public-law number not yet available).

4. **FARM CREDIT.** Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1951; to limit such loans to refinancing for the period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1951, except as may be otherwise specified by Congressional resolution; and to authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. 8270). This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. **FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6298, to authorize exchange of mineral rights reserved on the Vesuvius watershed in the Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Units, Ohio, and owned by the Mineral Products Co. and others, for

surface rights of equal value owned by the U. S. in other lands that do not drain into Vesuvius Lake (pp. 8275-6).

Passed over H. R. 1392, to provide for reseeding forest lands, on the objections of Reps. Kean, Cunningham, and Rich (p. 8273).

6. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 8311-6).

7. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Case, S. Dak., said the increased livestock receipts in the stockyards are "an interesting postscript to some of yesterday's wild alarms" (p. 8269).

Rep. Cole, Mo., inserted telegrams commending elimination of price controls (p. 8272).

Rep. Patman, Tex., spoke in favor of "preventing inflation" and increasing taxes to balance the budget (pp. 8291-2).

SENATE

8. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1923, to provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (S. Rept. 1638)(p. 8211).

9. MARKETING; PEANUTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 359, to prohibit the proclaiming of marketing quotas on peanuts for the calendar year 1947 or the establishment of National, State, or farm acreage allotments for peanuts for the 1947 crop (S. Rept. 1643) (p.8211).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R.5958, to provide that future marketing quotas and acreage allotments of peanuts for each State shall be at least that for 1941 (S. Rept. 1640) (p. 8211).

10. ANIMAL QUARANTINE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 364, to provide for establishment of an international animal-quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the U.S. (S.Rept. 1644) (p. 8211).

11. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act from Jan. 1, 1947, to Jan. 1, 1949 (S. Rept. 1641) (p. 8211).

12. PERSONNEL; CLAIMS. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6532, to permit department and agency heads to designate disbursing officers to make payments of claims directly to Government employees and former employees for the difference between rates and overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at night rates pursuant to Comptroller General decisions (S. Rept. 1645) (p. 8211).

13. COTTON. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (S. Rept. 1642) (p. 8211).

14. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments (H.R. 6533, to provide substantive authority for general provisions now carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act on an annual basis, with modifications (S.Rept. 1636) (p.. 8211).

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 294) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish certain benefits, services, and supplies to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any nation allied or associated with the United States in World War II, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized, upon request of the proper officials of the government of any nation allied or associated with the United States in the present war to furnish, in his discretion, to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any such government, at such rates and under such regulations as the Administrator may prescribe, medical, surgical, and dental treatment, hospital care, transportation and traveling expenses, prosthetic appliances, education, training, or other similar benefits, and to make medical examination, social investigations, and other reports pertaining to such persons. Any agreement entered into pursuant to the authority of this act shall provide that such services shall be paid for by the government of the nation requesting the same. Any amount received by the Veterans' Administration as reimbursement for such services shall be credited to the appropriate appropriation of the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year during which expenditures were made pursuant to this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That (a) the provisions of section 202 (14), World War Veterans' Act, 1924 (38 U. S. C. 488), are hereby extended and confined to those governments allied with the United States in the war since December 7, 1941, and prior to termination thereof.

(b) In consideration of reciprocal services extended to the United States, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized, upon request of the proper officials of the government of any nation allied or associated with the United States in the present war to furnish to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any such government, under agreements requiring reimbursement in cash of expenses so incurred, at such rates and under such regulations as the Administrator may prescribe, medical, surgical, and dental treatment, hospital care, transportation and traveling expenses, prosthetic appliances, education, training, or other similar benefits authorized by the laws of such nation for its veterans, and services required in extending such benefits: *Provided*, That hospitalization in a veterans' facility shall not be afforded hereunder except in emergencies, unless there be available beds surplus to the needs of veterans of this country: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may contract for necessary services in private, State, and other Government hospitals. All amounts received by the Veterans' Administration as reimbursement for such services shall be credited to the current appropriation of the Veterans' Administration from which expenditures were made pursuant to this subsection.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish upon a reimbursement basis certain benefits, services, and supplies to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any nation allied or associated with the United States in World War II in consideration of reciprocal services extended to the United States."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1578) to clarify the terms "compensation" and "pension" under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I merely take this opportunity to explain briefly the nature of this bill.

There was a time when service-connected disability payments were considered as compensation whereas those payments which were given as a matter of privilege in connection with non-service-connected disabilities were called pensions. A few years ago legislation designated all payments as pensions. This bill restores the language as it formerly was and makes the distinction clear, namely, that payment for a service-connected disability is now to be called compensation and payment for a non-service-connected disability is to be called pension.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration monetary benefits, other than retirement pay, for service-connected disability or death shall be designated "compensation," and not "pension."

SEC. 2. Section 33 of Public Law No. 141, Seventy-third Congress, is hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN PENSIONS OR OTHER BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5148) to provide for the payment of pension or other benefits withheld from persons for the period they were residing in countries occupied by the enemy forces during World War II.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of Public Law No. 144, Seventy-eighth Congress (the act of July 13, 1943), or Public Law No. 828, Seventy-sixth Congress (act of October 9, 1940, as amended), or Public Law No. 783, Seventy-seventh Congress (act of December 2, 1942), any person who, but for such provisions, was entitled to benefits under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration, and who was not guilty of any of the offenses stated in section 4 of said Public Law No. 144, shall be paid out of currently available appropriations of the Veterans' Administration the full amount of any benefits withheld, including the amount of any checks

covered on his account into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts together with any amount to his credit in the special-deposit account pursuant to the provisions of said Public Law No. 828, as amended; or, in the event of the death of such person prior to receipt of the amount herein authorized, payment shall be made under the provisions to his estate, except the 1-year limitation, of section 12 of said Public Law No. 144, if claim therefor, together with satisfactory evidence that neither the claimant nor the person deceased was guilty of any of the offenses stated in said section 4, shall have been filed with the Veterans' Administration within 1 year after the effective date of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 6, after "benefits", insert "not paid because of the provisions of section 5 of Public Law 144, or."

Page 2, line 14, strike out "to his estate."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL DEFENSE HOUSING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6810) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provisions of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to expedite the provisions of housing in connection with the national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. III, title 42, secs. 1521 and the following), is hereby amended by adding in section 502 (a), after the words "demountable houses" within the parentheses, the following: "other than those leased or bailed prior to December 31, 1945, for temporary reuse on a site from which they were acquired by State or local law to be removed within a period not exceeding that provided in section 313 hereof."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "acquired" and insert "required."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' CANTEEN SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6836) to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a veterans' canteen service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to have some member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation undertake an explanation of this bill, because it is of general interest to the Members of the House.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. KILDAY. No. I object to the present consideration of the bill.

FARM LABOR-SUPPLY PROGRAM

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a bill that is on the Consent Calendar but is not eligible for consideration today. The gentleman from Virginia has assured the Chair that he has cleared this matter with the objectors, and it is on the basis of that assurance that the Chair is recognizing the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6828) to provide for continuance of the farm-labor-supply program up to and including June 30, 1947.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object only to corroborate what the Speaker has said. The gentleman from Virginia did speak to me about this particular bill and urged that the usual rules of procedure and practice under the Consent Calendar be waived with regard to this bill because of the urgency of it and because of the imminence of the adjournment of Congress. Under those circumstances, I do not register objection to the present consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the farm labor supply program conducted pursuant to the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public Law 229, 78th Cong., title I), as amended, shall be continued up to and including June 30, 1947. Such amounts as may be necessary for the continuance of such program as provided in this act are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5078) relating to the admissibility of foreign documents in custody of allied authorities of occupation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of inquiring of the gentleman from Pennsylvania what type of amendment he proposes to offer.

Mr. WALTER. I submitted to the gentleman the amendment placing a limitation on the effectiveness of this act for a period of 2 years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the trial of any civil action without a jury, whether now pending or hereafter brought, any book, paper, statement, record, account, writing,

or other document, or any portion thereof, of whatever character and in whatever form, from the files of any foreign industrial, business, or commercial enterprise, or from the official files of a foreign government or any subdivision or agency thereof shall, if otherwise relevant, be admissible in evidence in any court of the United States, when authenticated by a certificate of a duly designated officer of the allied military or civil authorities of occupation stating that such document or other writing came from the files of such industrial, business, or commercial enterprise or from the official files of the foreign government, subdivision or agency thereof, and is in the custody of such allied military or civil authorities of occupation. All circumstances of the making of such record or writing, as well as the lack of opportunity for cross-examination, shall be considered by the trial judge in determining its weight but shall not affect its admissibility. A copy of such record or writing shall be equally admissible with the original when accompanied by a certificate of the allied military or civil authorities of occupation having custody thereof, stating that it conforms with the original.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after "jury", insert "to which the United States or any officer or agency thereof is a party."

Page 2, line 2, after "relevant", insert "and competent."

Page 2, line 4, strike out "officer" and insert "representative."

Page 2, line 15, after "admissible" strike out "with" and insert "as".

Page 2, line 19, insert:

"Any party to such an action who requires such authenticated documents or records or other writings for the purpose of such suit shall make written application therefor to the Attorney General and shall describe each such document or other writing, its location, if known, and shall represent that it is proposed to use such document or record in such action. If the Attorney General shall be satisfied that said application is made in good faith for the purposes therein stated he shall request the allied authorities of occupation to furnish the authenticated document or record or other writing. Upon receiving such document or record or other writing from the allied authorities of occupation the Attorney shall transmit it to the party requesting it."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 2, line 7, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"This act shall remain in full force and effect for a period of 2 years from the date of the signing thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am about to submit a unanimous-consent request for which I am indebted to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] for calling to my attention.

I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker send an appropriate message to the President and the people of the Republic of the Philippines extending the congratulations and felicitations of

the House of Representatives of the United States on their independence.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so only for the purpose of suggesting that the message might very well go to the leaders of the legislature as well as the executive of the Philippine Republic. Since this message comes from the Legislature of the Republic of the United States, it seems to me it might well go also to the leaders of the Legislature of the Philippine Republic as well as to the President of the Republic. Of course, that is only a suggestion, and if it has no merit, I withdraw it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the gentleman is aware that I have asked that an appropriate message be sent to the President and the people of the Republic, which includes everybody.

Mr. COLE of New York. Very well.

Mr. McCORMACK. As I say, I am indebted to the gentleman from New York for his very fine suggestion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION DURING HOSPITALIZATION

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 6811) relating to veterans' pension, compensation, or retirement pay during hospitalization, institutional or domiciliary care, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (A) (1) where any veteran having neither wife, child, nor dependent parent is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional or domiciliary care by the Veterans' Administration, any pension, compensation, or retirement pay otherwise payable shall continue without reduction until the first day of the seventh calendar month following the month of enactment hereof, or the month of admission of such veteran for treatment or care, whichever is the later. If treatment or care extends beyond that period, the pension, compensation, or retirement pay, if \$30 per month or less, shall continue without reduction, but if greater than \$30 per month, the pension, compensation, or retirement pay shall not exceed 50 percent of the amount otherwise payable or \$30 a month, whichever is the greater: *Provided*, That if such veteran is discharged from such treatment or care upon certification by the officer in charge of the hospital, institution, or home, that maximum benefits have been received or that release is approved, he shall be paid in a lump sum such additional amount as would equal the total sum by which his pension, compensation, or retirement pay has been reduced under this section: *Provided further*, That where treatment or care is terminated by the veteran against medical advice or as the result of disciplinary action the amount by which any pension, compensation, or retirement pay is reduced hereunder, shall be paid to him at the expiration of 6 months after such termination; and the pension, compensation, or retirement pay of such veteran shall, upon any future readmission for treatment or care, be subject to reduction, as herein provided, from the date of such readmission, but if such subsequent treatment or care is continued until discharge therefrom upon certification, by the officer in charge of the hospital, institution, or home in which treatment or care was furnished, that maximum benefits have been received or that release is approved, the vet-

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6828

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 3, 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program
up to and including June 30, 1947.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the farm labor supply program conducted pursuant to
4 the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public
5 Law 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, title I), as amended,
6 shall be continued up to and including June 30, 1947.
7 Such amounts as may be necessary for the continuance
8 of such program as provided in this Act are hereby author-
9 ized to be appropriated.

Passed the House of Representatives July 2, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6828

AN ACT

To provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947.

JULY 3, 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

July 31

A resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Chelsea, Mass., favoring continuation of the Office of Price Administration, ordered to lie on the table.

A telegram in the nature of a memorial from Frank Berge, of San Francisco, Calif., remonstrating against disclosure of information regarding secret war weapons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. 2463. A bill to authorize the President to appoint Lt. Comdr. Paul A. Smith as United States representative to the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, or as alternate to the United States representative, without affecting his status and perquisites as an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; without amendment.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 390. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1908).

By Mr. BARKLEY, from the Committee on the Library:

H. R. 3243. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes"; without amendment.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1327. A bill for the relief of Petrol Corp.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1911).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 2347. A bill to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1912);

H. R. 4769. A bill to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1913);

H. R. 6303. A bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders; with amendments (Rept. No. 1915);

H. R. 6828. A bill to provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 1914); and

H. R. 7101. A bill to protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by prohibiting the unauthorized importation into, or the depositing in the territorial waters of, the United States of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1916).

By Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

S. 1639. A bill to amend the Transportation Act of 1940 so as to establish a National Air Policy Board, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1918).

INVESTIGATION OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I ask unanimous consent to report an original joint resolution (S. J. Res. 187) to investigate the integration, under common control, of textile and clothing manufacturing plants and the effect on independent manufacturers, and I submit a report (No. 1917) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

INTERIM REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BY WIRE AND RADIO

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I ask unanimous consent to submit, pursuant to Senate Resolution 24, Seventy-ninth Congress, providing for an investigation of international communications by wire and radio, an interim report, and I submit a report (No. 1907) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and printed.

INTERIM REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF PRESENT STATUS OF COTTON INDUSTRY (REPT. NO. 1918)

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I ask unanimous consent to submit, pursuant to Senate Resolution 92, providing for the investigation of matters relative to food production and consumption, an interim report on the production, consumption, and distribution of cotton, and I request that it may be printed and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was received, ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The committee had before it representatives of the several Federal agencies interested in and handling cotton, as follows:

Paul A. Porter, representing the Office of Price Administration; O. C. Stine and Maurice R. Cooper, representing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; E. D. White and L. D. Esates, representing the Department of Agriculture; Brig. Gen. W. H. Middleschwartz, representing the Quartermaster General's Office of the War Department, and Col. R. F. Hartman, representing the Civil Affairs Division, War Department; C. W. Nichols, Jerome Stenger and James Evans, representing the State Department; Julian Breen and William B. Mathews, representing the United Nations Relief Administration; Carl N. Gibboney and Ray Hurley, representing the Office of International Trade and Commerce; and Dewitt C. Scheck, representing the United States Commercial Company, which is subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The findings made herein are based upon the testimony of the witnesses and the published reports of the Department of Agriculture.

DOMESTIC COTTON SITUATION

The estimated number of acres planted to cotton this year, 1946, is 18,300,000, or some 1,000,000 acres less than was anticipated by the cotton trade.

The foregoing compares with 17,700,000 acres in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 25,600,000. The 1936-45 average abandonment from natural causes was 1.9 percent.

The 10-year average number of acres planted was 25,500,000. The number of acres planted this year, 1946, is 18,333,333, which is some 7,000,000 acres less than the 10-year average.

The following statements are reprinted from the June-July 1946 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with respect to cotton:

"The July 8 cotton crop report places the 1946 acres of cotton in cultivation July 1,

at 18,300,000 acres. If this acreage should produce at average yields (1941-45), the 1946 crop would amount to about 9,500,000 running bales and supplies of American cotton in the United States for the 1946 crop year would be at the lowest level in 17 years, or about the same as in 1928."

The 10-year average production was 12,553,000 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each. The cotton produced last year, 1945, was 9,015,000 bales, or 3,538,000 bales less than the 10-year average production. If the July 8 estimate is approximately correct then this year's crop will be some 3,053,000 bales less than said 10-year average.

"Mill consumption for the year ending July 31 is now estimated at 9,200,000 million bales and exports are estimated at 3,500,000 bales, which would leave a domestic carry-over of all kinds of cotton on August 1 of 7,600,000 bales."

"If, as estimated, mills consume 9,200,000 bales of cotton this season and exports total 3,500,000, the carry-over of all kinds of cotton in the United States on August 1, 1946, will amount to 7,600,000 bales, about 200,000 of which will be foreign."

"June reports indicated that this year's cotton crop is threatened by boll-weevil damage, especially in central Texas, southern Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. The boll-weevil damage may be more serious because of a shortage of calcium arsenate and because of a heavier than normal infestation. Areas north of those mentioned above have not been very adversely affected by the weevil."

Testimony of the representatives of Agriculture shows that cotton stocks are now only 7,600,000 bales compared to 11,200,000 a year ago. The drop was caused by 3,500,000 bales being exported. The 1946 crop will hardly equal the domestic demand.

It was further revealed that the mills are carrying working stocks of 2,000,000 bales; 742,957 bales have already been allocated for export to UNRRA, Britain, France, Japan, and Germany; and the State Department has already approved loans to China, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and the Netherlands for 756,000 bales with additional loans to be approved in the near future. This leaves only 1,807,000 bales of tenderable cotton and 2,294,000 bales of undesirable cotton, totaling 4,101,000 bales for export sales, Government and warehouse stocks, to serve all purposes during the coming 12 months.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the United States will have orders and requisitions for three and one-half to four million bales of cotton for export during the next 12 months; and the Department's spokesman stated before the committee that all cotton stocks of all kinds would probably be cleaned up within a year. If this should happen all cotton now on hand and all cotton that is produced during the present crop year will find a market during the next 12 months. This conclusion is supported by the report "June-July Cotton Situation," as follows:

"World consumption of cotton and rayon may be the equivalent of well over 30,000,000 bales next year. During the 1946 crop year the combined production of cotton and rayon in the world will probably not total over 27,000,000 bales. Present carry-overs of cotton, large as they seem, will fall sharply during the next few years unless the production of cotton and/or rayon is expanded beyond present levels." (From June-July report of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

In view of the statistics and possible requisitions for export as presented by the various agencies, this will leave our country with little, if any, cotton on hand a year from now.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture said a normal mill and working stock should be 4,000,000 bales for safety, there-

fore, it appears that either the mills will have to suffer or the exports curtailed from present estimates, and no future commitments made.

OPA AND COTTON

Mr. Paul A. Porter, Administrator for OPA, admitted that his department does not have authority to maintain ceiling prices on the services of warehousing cotton as such service is prohibited under the act extending the OPA; also the law prohibits imposing ceilings on raw cotton or maintaining margin requirements on cotton futures trading.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that the following number of bales of cotton were consumed in the United States:

Year:	Number of bales
1942-43.....	11,000,000
1943-44.....	9,943,000
1944-45.....	9,568,000
1945-46.....	9,000,000 to 9,250,000

The Bureau stated that the estimated 9,500,000 bales to be produced in 1946 would be "probably short" of the consumption from August 1, 1946, to August 1, 1947. The Bureau estimates the carry-over August 1, 1947, will drop 2½ million bales from the carry-over of August 1, 1946, of 7,600,000, leaving 5,100,000 bales of both tenderable and untenderable cotton in all grades and positions. After deducting an estimated 2,000,000 bale mill stocks there would be approximately 3,000,000 bales of cotton on hand for export and for all other purposes between August 1, 1946, and August 1, 1947.

The Production and Marketing Administration estimates that the Commodity Credit Corporation shipped the following bales of cotton for export from August 1, 1945, to August 1, 1946:

	Bales
Germany.....	42,916
France.....	720,469
UNRRA.....	767,676
Great Britain.....	216,028
Italy.....	169,712
Army.....	45,921
Japan.....	478,895

Total..... 2,441,617

On June 30, 1946, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 433,297 bales; had pooled for producers' accounts 89,078 bales; and had outstanding loans on 397,897 bales.

Since June 30, 1946, Commodity Credit Corporation stocks had been reduced from

433,297 bales to approximately 135,000 bales of owned cotton as producers had withdrawn from 50,000 to 75,000 bales. The 1944 loans were called due July 1, 1946. The 1945 loans will be called due October 1, 1946.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has requisitions from the following claimants as of July 29, 1946:

	Bales
UNRRA.....	175,000
Great Britain.....	4,131
France (lend lease).....	19,637
Japan.....	433,105
Germany.....	111,084

Total..... 742,957

The total 742,957 bales still appear in the estimated 7,600,000-bale carry-over. The Commodity Credit Corporation has yet to acquire 123,231 bales from stocks on hand or from loan cotton to complete its stock to fulfill these requisitions.

There will be additional requests for cotton for shipment to Japan and Germany. Such quantities are unknown at this time. The cotton-textile industry of Japan should consume 125,000 bales per month by January 1, 1947. The mill capacity for Germany should equal 280,000 bales per annum which the United States will supply the bulk.

The Army estimated it shipped 11,000 long tons of cotton to the European theater from December 1944 to March 1945; to Italy, 2,129 long tons through August 1, 1945; to France, 13,331 long tons; to Germany, 102 long tons. Since VJ-day the Army shipped to Italy 2,057 long tons; Germany, 9,319 long tons; British-occupied zone of Germany, 166 long tons, making a total of 50,000 bales since VJ-day.

No additional shipments are contemplated. The Department of State revealed that loans have been made to the following countries for the purpose of buying cotton:

Country	Amount	Bales of cotton
China.....	\$33,000,000	300,000
Finland.....	5,000,000	46,000
Czechoslovakia.....	20,000,000	130,000
Italy.....	25,000,000	200,000
Netherlands.....	10,000,000	80,000
Total.....		756,000

In addition to the 756,000 bales listed above there are 344,000 bales of cotton to be ear-

marked for shipment to foreign countries under credit extended by the State Department, with more credits to follow.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has purchased in the United States and shipped the following cotton:

	Bales
Until August 1945.....	125,000
Until August 1946.....	675,000
Yet to be shipped.....	200,000 to 225,000

COTTON LOAN PROGRAM FOR 1946

The Secretary of Agriculture's announcement on May 28 established premiums and discounts under the 1946 loan program. Loans will be made at 92½ percent of the July 15 parity. On June 15, the price received by farmers for cotton was 112 percent of the parity price for cotton. Announced discounts for the poorer qualities are as much as 250 points wider than those for the 1945 crop.

According to the July 29 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the parity price on cotton on July 15 was 24.68 cents per pound. This establishes the basic loan rate at 22.82 cents per pound for ⅞" Middling.

COTTON PRICES AFTER WORLD WAR I

In October 1918 cotton sold for 37.25 cents per pound: In December 1919 the price was 36.23 cents and in July 1920 the price was 43.75 cents per pound. Cotton is a world commodity and is based on the value of gold. World War I prices were based on the old gold dollar which was 40 percent heavier, hence, 40 percent more valuable than the gold dollar of today. In 1920 there was less than \$6,200,000,000 of money in circulation while now (July 17), we have \$28,241,000,000 in circulation.

COTTON GROWER RECEIVES FOR 1 HOUR'S WORK PRICE HE RECEIVES FOR 1 POUND OF COTTON

Eminent economists have demonstrated before the Senate Agricultural Committee that cotton growers receive per hour for their labor the amount they receive per pound for the cotton they produced. Cotton is now (July 31, 1946) quoted at some 32 cents per pound, hence, this means that cotton growers may receive only about 32 cents per hour for their work in producing this year's crop. If this price prevails, it is obvious that much of the 1946 crop will not be picked and the existing shortage will be increased.

STATISTICS OF COTTON

Cotton: Acreage, production, value, and foreign trade, United States, 1929-43

Year	Cotton						Cottonseed		Cotton			
	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production ¹	Season average price per pound received by farmers	Farm value	Production	Farm value	Market price per pound, year beginning August		Foreign trade, year beginning August	
									New York	New Orleans	Domestic exports	Imports
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	1,000 bales	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 tons	1,000 dollars	Cents	Cents	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1929.....		43,227		14,674								
1929.....	44,448	43,232	164.2	14,825	16.78	1,243,840	6,406	198,164	16.60	16.16	7,035	396
1930.....	43,329	42,444	157.1	13,932	9.46	658,981	6,028	133,064	10.38	10.08	7,133	112
1931.....	39,110	38,704	211.5	17,097	5.66	483,575	7,310	65,678	6.34	6.20	9,193	138
1932.....	36,494	35,891	173.5	13,003	6.52	423,975	5,815	60,202	7.37	7.26	8,895	136
1933.....	40,248	29,383	212.7	13,047	10.17	663,383	5,511	71,166	11.09	10.92	7,964	156
1934.....		26,754		9,472								
1934.....	27,860	26,866	171.6	9,636	12.36	595,572	4,256	140,574	12.44	12.44	5,037	112
1935.....	28,063	27,509	185.1	10,638	11.00	590,021	4,634	141,527	11.75	11.65	6,267	162
1936.....	30,627	29,755	199.4	12,399	12.36	766,222	5,472	182,230	12.93	12.79	5,689	265
1937.....	34,090	33,623	209.9	18,946	8.41	796,469	7,844	152,974	8.75	8.79	5,976	166
1938.....	25,018	24,248	235.8	11,943	8.60	513,704	4,950	107,874	8.99	8.73	3,512	157
1939.....		22,811		11,481								
1939.....	24,683	23,805	237.9	11,817	9.09	536,996	4,869	102,933	10.34	10.03	6,501	176
1940.....	24,871	23,861	252.5	12,566	9.89	621,284	5,286	114,817	11.55	11.06	1,174	202
1941.....	23,130	22,236	231.9	10,744	17.03	914,313	4,553	216,961	19.16	18.17	1,162	279
1942.....	23,302	22,602	272.4	12,817	19.04	1,219,716	5,202	237,221	20.99	19.96	1,498	178
1943.....	21,942	21,652	253.5	11,427	19.80	1,129,985	4,688	244,052	21.30	20.44		

¹ Department figures are in 500-pound gross-weight bales for all years. Agricultural census figures for all periods are in running bales.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Italic figures are census returns. Production figures conform with census annual ginning enumerations, with allowance for cross-State ginnings.

Source: The Agricultural Statistics of 1944.

PROVIDING FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM UP TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1947

JULY 31 (legislative day, JULY 29), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Thomas, of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6828]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6828) to provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947, having considered the same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass.

This bill (H. R. 6828) was considered by the House Agriculture Committee, and on June 29, 1946, reported same to the House of Representatives and on July 2, 1946, the bill passed the House.

A full explanation of the bill is contained in the House Report (H. Rept. 2435) copy of said report is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 2435, 79th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6828) to provide for continuance of the farm-labor-supply program up to and including June 30, 1947, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The following letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture shows the purposes of, and need for, this proposed legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, June 28, 1946.

HON. JOHN W. FLANNAGAN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FLANNAGAN: This is in reply to your request of June 20, 1946, for a report on H. R. 6828, a bill to provide for continuance of the farm-labor-supply program up to and including June 30, 1947.

The farm labor program for the calendar year 1946 is providing a very necessary part of the labor for the planting, cultivating, and harvesting of food crops vitally needed to fight the famine conditions which prevail in many parts of the world.

Present indications are that near-record crops will be harvested despite some adverse weather conditions encountered to date. The labor supply continues to be critically short in areas of concentrated production since the return of workers to agriculture from industry and the armed forces has not materialized as yet to a degree sufficient to meet agricultural needs. In addition, the use of prisoners of war in agriculture this year has been restricted to a small number principally in the far West and even this force was withdrawn June 15.

The Department is assisting the farmers to obtain their needed workers through recruitment of domestic labor from local, intrastate, and interstate sources. There is also an increased flow of migratory labor along the eastern seaboard and west coast and its movement is being encouraged and directed to deficit areas. Despite these efforts to utilize fully all available domestic labor, a critical shortage is encountered in many areas. It is to such areas that transported foreign farm labor is scheduled. It is now anticipated that the full 82,000 workers estimated under this year's program will be needed and fully utilized. This number is about 30 percent less than the number of foreign workers transported in 1945.

In view of the many indicated trends, such as continued high production goals, continued high industrial employment, changes in the normal flow of migratory labor and other factors, it is anticipated that labor needs in agriculture for at least another year can be met only with some type of farm-labor program. H. R. 6828 would continue authority for the program until June 30, 1947, and thus permit a more accurate appraisal of the farm-labor trend and need for farm labor during the year 1947. In this connection, it is noted that this bill, being an authorization measure, does not appropriate any funds to carry out the program authorized for the 6-month period in 1947. All the funds heretofore made available for the farm-labor program will be required to meet the needs of the 1946 season.

This Department recommends that this bill be passed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report, which was prepared prior to action on H. R. 6885, the third deficiency appropriation bill, which includes an appropriation for continuation of the farm-labor program.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. DODD, *Acting Secretary.*

○

Calendar No. 1956

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6828

[Report No. 1914]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 3, 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 31 (legislative day, JULY 29), 1946

Reported by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, without amendment

AN ACT

To provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program
up to and including June 30, 1947.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the farm labor supply program conducted pursuant to
4 the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public
5 Law 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, title I), as amended,
6 shall be continued up to and including June 30, 1947.
7 Such amounts as may be necessary for the continuance
8 of such program as provided in this Act are hereby author-
9 ized to be appropriated.

Passed the House of Representatives July 2, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1956

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6828

[Report No. 1914]

AN ACT

To provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947.

JULY 3, 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 31 (legislative day, JULY 29), 1946

Reported without amendment

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued August 5, 1946
For actions of August 2, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 154

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to authorize issuance of crop reports on Mon. when due date falls on Sat. Senate passed bill to authorize appropriations for farm labor program. Senate ratified protocol transferring FAO functions and assets of International Institute of Agriculture. Senate confirmed Clayton nomination as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Both Houses agreed to conference report on first supplemental appropriation bill. President's statement at time he approved congressional-reorganization bill, inserted. Sen. Maybank inserted statement to OPA asking for adjustment in price ceilings on cotton and its products. House Rules Committee cleared Mediterranean-fruitfly claims bill, but it was not considered on floor. Rep. Boykin inserted Secretary Anderson's report opposing bill to make Government patents freely available. Rep. Flannagan inserted report of actions of House Agriculture Committee.

SENATE

1. CROP REPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4769, to permit crop reports to be issued on Monday when the due date falls on Saturday (p. 10872). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H. R. 6828, to authorize appropriations to continue the farm-labor supply program until June 30, 1947 (p. 10872). This bill will now be sent to the President. An appropriation has already been made for this program.
3. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Ratified a protocol transferring to FAO the functions and assets of the International Institute of Agriculture (pp. 10881-3).
4. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of William L. Clayton to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (p. 10883). Passed over, at the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, the nomination of Dillon S. Myer to be Administrator of USHA (p. 10883).
5. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. J. Res. 390 (pp. 10855). The House also agreed to the report (pp. 10896-903). This measure will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 153.

Sen. McKellar inserted a comparative statement of estimates and appropriations during the 79th Congress, 2nd session (p. 10856) and appropriation

rescissions (p. 10856). Rep. Cannon, Mo., inserted a similar statement on appropriations (p. 10897).

6. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Sen. LaFollette, Wis., and Rep. Monroney, Okla., inserted President Truman's statement commending the congressional-reorganization act (pp. 10819, 10912).
7. WOOL. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., spoke in favor of legislation to alleviate the wool problem (pp. 10853-4).
Sen. Walsh, Mass., inserted an article from the N. Y. Daily News, "Needed Cooperation Between Dealers and Growers" (pp. 10819-20).
8. RUBBER. At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, passed over H. R. 2347, the Poage bill to provide for price supports and research on guayule rubber (p. 10872).
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7037, to amend the Social Security Act (pp. 10821-4, 10889-96). Ready for President.
Agreed to S. Res. 320, directing the Finance Committee to investigate all phases of social security (pp. 10841-2).
10. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Maybank, S. C., inserted a statement which he, Sen. Russell, and Sen. Eastland have sent to OPA, recommending adjustments in ceilings for cotton and its products (pp. 10824-6).
11. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted various statements concerning the REA program and organization (pp. 10862-4).
12. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4362, to abolish the Parker River Wildlife Refuge, Mass. (p. 10862). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. DIGESTS OF LEGISLATION, ETC. Sen. Barkley obtained consent for the printing of a summary of important legislation of the 79th Congress (p. 10859). He also obtained consent for the printing of a compilation of legislation, executive orders, and regulations during this Congress (p. 10859).
14. PERSONNEL CEILINGS. Received the Budget Bureau's quarterly report of personnel ceilings (p. 10816). The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on personnel-ceilings violations (p. 10816).
15. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received the State Department's report on foreign surplus disposal (p. 10816).
16. ATOMIC ENERGY. Both Houses selected members of the Committee on Development and Control of Atomic Energy (pp. 10815-6, 10908).
17. ADJOURNED sine die (p. 10883).

HOUSE

18. MEDITERRANEAN-FRUITFLY CLAIMS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3760, for the relief of persons who suffered losses and damages as the result of the Mediterranean-fruitfly campaign, but the bill was not considered on the floor (pp. 10903-4). A similar bill passed the Senate.
19. POST-WAR PLANNING. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 754, to authorize continued investigations by the Colmer Committee during adjournment (p. 10903).

old days that cost us so much in blood and tears. Sure, the admirals and the generals will have more fun as big frogs in their own little puddles—just like they did before Pearl Harbor. But should the people—who have to jump in and fight the wars when they come—stand for it? Mr. President, I maintain that they should not be asked to stand for it and they will not long stand for it.

Mr. President, I look forward with great interest to the reports which Members of Congress bring back from their visits to our outlying installations. I hope there will be many such visits between now and the time when Congress reconvenes. I believe that the few of us who may now have doubts because of the smoke screen of specious argument which has been thrown around this relatively simple issue will have all their questions answered by these reports.

Another development holds out much hope that we shall reach a solution early in the next Congress. I refer to the Congressional Reorganization Act. We shall have a single Committee on Common Defense, in each House. For the first time, a committee of Congress will have an opportunity to look at all our defense requirements as a single picture.

Admiral Nimitz said, at Pearl Harbor, in December 1944:

I would like to prevent having a very eloquent smooth talker for the Navy, for instance, go before a committee and persuade them they should vote more money for this agency or that agency—in other words, continue separatism.

Under unification, we would have a single defense budget presented to a single committee. For the first time it would be possible for the Congress to know exactly what it was doing in discharging its constitutional duty to raise and support armies. Under such a setup, the paradoxes of our current Army and Navy appropriations bills would be impossible.

Just as I think unification would have brought about the organization of single committees for common defense in the Congress so I am hopeful that the organization of a single committee in the Congress will bring about a single department of common defense as a logical development. It is the only solution to the obviously unsatisfactory situation which will be presented to such a committee by the ex parte and selfish presentations of the very smooth talkers Admiral Nimitz was so justly afraid of. The sooner we get rid of these smooth talkers and the faster we move the tremendous civilian staff that Admiral Nimitz so wisely foresaw was going to block you, the sooner we shall have the efficient, well-integrated land-sea-air team we must have in order to be adequately prepared, and the sooner the country will achieve the unity of command and singleness of purpose which the Navy so gallantly demonstrated in World War II. This will be the keystone of our success in any World War III into which we might be forced.

Mr. President, the duty of providing this team is the responsibility of the Congress. It is a responsibility that cannot be escaped, and for which we shall be held accountable by the country. It is

hardly appropriate for the Navy Department or the War Department to dictate to the country or to Congress. It is not a function of generals and admirals to lay down the conditions under which the Navy and the Army will perform their duties. These duties are determined by law and by the appropriations which Congress votes and the money the taxpayer pays for the national security. It is outrageous that any department of the Federal Government or any of the military services should stand in the way of a program which clearly would result in substantial economies and increased efficiency of all of the services. In doing so those who speak for the Navy on this issue put their own interest and the interest of the Navy ahead of the national interest, especially when they charge that the Navy would not give loyal service under a single department. The President, as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, has repeatedly urged unification, and he has helped us arrive at a formula for accomplishing it. He announced that it was dropped from the "must" list in this Congress only when it developed that those in high authority in the Navy Department were either aggressively and openly opposing unification or were giving it lip service while actually knifing it behind the President's back.

I ask permission to insert in the RECORD at this point an editorial from Tuesday's New York Times on the subject of unification. It emphasizes again that the country expects us to act, and act intelligently, before we are again attacked by an enemy which knows our weaknesses better than we ourselves appear to admit them.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of July 30, 1946]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

As the Seventy-ninth Congress proceeds through what is apparently to be its final legislative week it has still on its calendar of unfinished business one of the most important legislative problems that faced it when it convened for its second session, on January 14. That is the problem of unification of the armed forces, in order to give us a modern military organization for our own national security and for our share of the task of keeping the peace of the world.

Although even the President, who has been one of the strongest proponents of merger, is said to be convinced that there is little or no possibility of passage now, there is no reason why the measure should not be taken up and passed promptly if Congress could be awakened to the necessity. The most extensive possible hearings have been held in both Houses. Studies going back many years have been made. The Thomas bill, embodying the main points of the President's twice-urged proposals, is on the Senate Calendar. Every survey of public opinion has shown a majority of the people to be for it. Lethargy appears to be the only barrier.

If unification is not voted in the Seventy-ninth Congress, it will mean that our military planners will have to muddle along for at least another 5 months without any blueprint to work from, since the Eightieth Congress will not convene until next January. This means that there will be continued duplication of facilities. It means that during critical months when we should be laying the firm foundation for our military future we would not even have a plan for

the molds into which to pour it. Any plans made during the intervening months by the War Department or the Navy Department must necessarily be tentative, keyed only to the immediate future. Instead of such improvisation, what is needed is the master blueprint of unification that will allow Army, Navy, and Air Force to pool their brains and their energies to plan months and years into the future. Can there be any doubt at all between the relative worth of the two methods?

If there was ever a legislative task that should not be left undone, it is action on unification. That task should not be abandoned by the Seventy-ninth Congress, no matter how warm the Washington summer or how interesting the political situation back in the home districts. It is difficult to see how Senators and Representatives can justify themselves to their constituents if they go home without passing the Thomas bill. Now is the time to do it. Admiral Halsey predicted while the war was on that if unification was not achieved in the first 6 months after the end of the war it never would be achieved. When the Eightieth Congress convenes, the war will have been over almost 18 months. While the mistakes are fresh in mind, while the Pearl Harbor report and the strategic bombing survey reports are still on congressional desks, this is the time to make the decision.

Indecision and delay never won either a battle or a war. Neither will they win the peace. And peace in the immediate future may well depend as much upon the military strength of the democracies as upon their moral principles. Until unification is achieved that strength will remain hampered, confused and divided.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if we fail to live up to our responsibility for organizing the armed services in an efficient, modern manner, we shall have to answer to the more than 12,000,000 men who fought in uniform during the war—to the families of those who died, as well as to those who came back. They know that in any modern war the armed services must operate as a team. They are interested only in the national security and in making sure that we, as a people, do everything human wisdom can suggest to make another war unlikely. We shall invite and deserve the condemnation of these men so long as we allow these departmental quarrels to swerve us from our duty. It is time to put the interest of the country ahead of the selfish interest of the few mossback admirals who hate to see the battleship go the way of the mastodon. Hard-shell admirals, like horse generals, must understand that the make-up of the armed services and the conditions under which they must operate are determined by the President and by Congress, and not by the services themselves.

Let us have a clearer recognition on the part of everyone concerned that this is our responsibility, and then let us do our duty. I hope and trust that this will be the first order of business in the next Congress.

EXHIBIT I

AMERICA'S PIONEER DEFENSE ORGANIZATION—NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES (INCORPORATED 1903), THE CIVILIAN ARM OF THE NAVY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sheldon Clark, honorary president.

Ralph A. Bard, president.

Robert Parkinson, executive vice president.

John Marshall, judge advocate.

Robert V. Fleming, treasurer.

E. M. Collins, secretary.

NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

Winthrop Aldrich.
 Rosser J. Coke.
 Wilbur Forrest.
 Frederick Hale.
 Marshall F. McComb.
 Ogden Reid.
 Sinclair Weeks.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

First, George D. Flynn, Jr.
 Third, Charles Hann, Jr.
 Fourth, William C. Hunneman, Jr.
 Fifth, William H. Labrot.
 Sixth, Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr.
 Seventh, Charles A. Mills.
 Eighth, F. O. Burns.
 Ninth (A), Michael Gallagher.
 Ninth (B), Maurice Moore.
 Eleventh, Morgan Adams.
 Twelfth, Frazer Bailey.
 Thirteenth, Samuel A. Perkins.

STATE PRESIDENTS AND DIRECTORS

Alabama, B. Lonnie Noojin.
 Arizona, Harold L. Pickert.
 Arkansas, Truman N. Baker.
 California:
 Northern, E. J. McClanahan.
 Southern, R. F. Gross.
 Colorado, Lawrence A. Phipps.
 Connecticut, Lewis A. Shea.
 Florida, Charles A. Mills.
 Georgia, Hurd J. Crain.
 Illinois, William E. Fay.
 Indiana, Leo T. Dwyer.
 Iowa, William F. Riley.
 Kansas, Harry Darby.
 Kentucky, W. L. Lyons, Jr.
 Louisiana, Marion J. Epley, Jr.
 Maine, John J. Fitzgerald.
 Maryland, Dr. Arthur G. Barrett.
 Michigan, Donald M. Mackie.
 Minnesota, Paul S. Carroll.
 Mississippi, L. P. Sweatt.
 Missouri, Lloyd C. Stark.
 Nebraska, E. B. Crofoot.
 New Jersey, Capt. Gill Robb Wilson.
 New Mexico, Norvelle W. Sharpe.
 New York, Addison F. Vars.
 North Dakota, Robert Byrne.
 Ohio, George Codrington.
 Oklahoma, T. A. Nicholson.
 Oregon, Irving D. Winslow.
 Pennsylvania, Charles P. Blinn, Jr.
 Rhode Island, A. E. Stebbens.
 South Carolina, Wilton E. Hall.
 South Dakota, Lee R. Girtton.
 Texas, Roy Miller.
 Utah, Charles R. Mabey.
 Washington, J. C. Platt.
 West Virginia, Richard Harte.
 Wisconsin, William M. Chester.

DIRECTORS

C. Henry Austin, Chicago.
 Chauncey B. Borland, Chicago.
 Britton I. Budd, Chicago.
 Clarence E. Cross, Chicago.
 Clarence Dillon, New York City.
 Mrs. Roger Ferger, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Col. William Innes Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Walter W. Head, St. Louis, Mo.
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 Mrs. Bradford Norman, Jr., New York City.
 Nicholas Noyes, Indianapolis.
 Charles M. O'Boyle, Wilmington, Del.
 M. C. Pfefferkorn, San Diego, Calif.
 I. J. Roberts, Washington, D. C.
 John A. Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Walter L. Todd, Rochester, N. Y.
 Dr. James E. West, New York City.
 D. C. Wilkerson, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. WALSH subsequently said: Mr. President, at this late hour I do not intend to make an extended reply to the able speech of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] in favor of a merger of the armed forces. I do not intend to set

forth what the Navy believes is the proper way of bringing about an integration of Army and Navy efforts.

I wish to say, however, Mr. President, that I think it is most regrettable, at the end of a war in which glorious service was rendered by the Army, the Navy, the Air Corps, and the Marine Corps, that we should, within a few short months, find those services fighting against each other, and public sentiment divided, and everyone forgetting the heroic and successful achievement of those services during the war. It is with great regret that I have observed the development in this country of antagonism among those groups, and among the American people.

In my opinion, the way in which to treat this subject is, first of all, to recognize that for nearly 150 years the existing order has been satisfactory, beneficial, and has led to success in every war in which our country was engaged. That does not mean that it is impossible to perfect these organizations, and to improve them. It does not mean that by unifying certain activities the national defense cannot be improved. So far as I have been able to look into the questions involved, I feel certain that it is possible to make some improvements in the administration and in the coordination of all branches of the armed forces. But I wish to say emphatically that from my study of the question I have found no evidence of any neglect of duty, or of any betrayal of trust on the part of the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps during the war. They have cooperated splendidly in winning the war. If that is a sound premise, it should be easy for us to cooperate and work together to make whatever changes are necessary to perfect and to strengthen these organizations for our future security.

I may say to the able Senator from Alabama, whom I esteem greatly, and who has made a very extensive study of the subject, and whose research and study is deserving of weight and consideration, that I do not mean in any way to reflect upon his judgment and his opinion. But, my belief is, that in attempting to arrive at a solution of this problem we should recognize the excellent features of our present system and attempt to perfect them instead of making radical changes which has proven defective in every country which has tried a single department and a single commander over the armed forces.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have been Members of the Cabinet for nearly 150 years. They should not be relegated to the position of mere figureheads rather than men with great authority, unless there are very substantial reasons for making such a change.

The Army and Navy perform radically different duties; one operates on the sea and the other on land. An officer trained in the strategy of land warfare and who lacks training and insight in the special field of naval strategy and air war cannot command successfully a fleet. A naval commander, on the other hand, who has specialized in the field of naval strategy, cannot successfully direct a

land campaign. Naval officers and army officers are educated and trained in a different manner and have different points of view. Both of these points of view are essential in modern warfare, and it is impossible for one man to become competent in each type of warfare. History has repeatedly demonstrated that full development and efficient utilization of each of the major military arms are fostered only when each branch of the service is administered and commanded by officers trained in that branch.

Mr. President, I wish to ask permission, if it be necessary, that I be permitted to make a reply in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which will be published within 2 weeks, to some of the matters discussed by the able Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WALSH. I repeat that I have profound respect for the Senator from Alabama and his views.

I feel, however, that this controversy over the merging of the armed services has done more harm than good, as it has created animosities, unfriendliness, and misunderstandings.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the House measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1955, which is the point at which the last call of the calendar ended, except for two Senate bills; and of course, as I have stated, there is no point in having the Senate consider Senate bills at this time, inasmuch as the House of Representatives has already adjourned. I also ask that House bills to which amendments have been proposed by Senate committees be not called, for the same reason.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar under the agreement just entered.

STATISTICS OF THE GRADE AND STAPLE LENGTH OF COTTON

The bill (H. R. 4769) to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONTINUANCE OF FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

The bill (H. R. 6828) to provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2347) to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

[PUBLIC LAW 707—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 934—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6828]

AN ACT

To provide for continuance of the farm labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1947.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the farm labor supply program conducted pursuant to the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public Law 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, title I), as amended, shall be continued up to and including June 30, 1947. Such amounts as may be necessary for the continuance of such program as provided in this Act are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Approved August 9, 1946.

2500M